MODELS INSTEAD OF PLANS.

DROPPING PUZZLES IN ARCHITECTURE, HOW A WOMAN BUYS A HOUSE-WHAT A CITY

FIRM IS DOING-THE COST OF A BUILDING "What is my company organized to do? Is that what you ask t" said a stort, middle-aged, sun-burned man to a TRIBENE reporter yesterday. "You sillude to the New-York Country Home and Cottage Manufacturing Company, no doubt. It is a queer sounding name, but it means business and supplies a real want. This company is composed of a firm of architects which I am one member, and we have built eight of the largest apartment houses in this city at an outlay of \$4,000,000. The company arose out of two things: the facilities we were forced to create for the construction of these large buildings, and the comprehension of the ir ability of the average home-seeker to grapple with the intricacles of an architectural plan. Have you ever studied one f"

"I have," replied the reporter.

" What did it tell you ?" "Hardly anything at first. It was in fact chaos.

Just so," rejoined the sunburned man, " that is exsetly where we come in with our new idea. A man is dogged and he puzzles over a plan until at last he takes it in. But few women take that trouble. Now, as it hap-pens, one half the husbands leave to their wives the sole government of everything relating to the home. When it has been decided to live in the country, or to build a summer cottage upon a mountain slope or by the sea-side, or on an island in some Advrondack lake, fifty times out of a hundred it is the wife who comes to make arrangements. It is piteous to see a woman with a plan of a cottage before her. She has such a dazed, wearied look that I have always felt infulte compassion for her. But, armed with asways feet insume compassion for ner. But, armed with a stern sense of duty to her family and conscions of her position, she will not give in. I explain: 'This is the hall; here to the right is the front parlor; to the left fs another parlor; the kitchen is in the rear of the front The stairway is to the left of the kitchen and beamd the second parlor; the hall, you perceive, madam can be utilized for receptions, and forms a fine suite with the two pariors when you receive your friends. Upon this sheet is the upper floor, where you have '-by the time I have got so far, she gasps out: 'Oh, for mercy's sake stop, and take away that second paper. My head is just swimming. Let me ask a few questions.' And then

" . Where are the stairs ?"

" . Here, madam, where you see these parallel lines." " . Is there a single cupboard in the whole place t' " · Certainly, madam. You see this blank space between the parlor and the kitchen. In that is written

with red ink ' cupboard. " . Well, I cannot see it unless I twist my neck round. Where is the hall f

" . In this angle, madam, between the two parlors." " . Where are the stairs, then f'

" In this position, madam, behind the second parlor. You have access to the stairs from the rear of the hall, from the second parlor and from the kitchen.' . Where did you say the hall was I'

" ' Here it is, madam.'

" 'Oh, there. I thought that was the second parlor." " No. madam, the second parlor is here." " . Then the second parlor does not communicate with

the front parlor I' . Not directly, madam, but through the hall.

. But where is the hall t' " . Here it is, madam.

. Oh, yes, now I recollect; that's the hall. Now if I can fix that in my mind, I think all the rest will be easy. Are you sure that's the hall F . Not that, madam, your finger has wandered to the

front parlor." La . Mercy's sakes. I give up. Now, Mr. ---, I'm sure it will be all right, and any little thing we don't like, why

you can change after the house is built. "That's an actual conversation which we had taken down by a stenographer."

Are all women like that t" queried the reporter. " Pretty nearly. But you must remember that architectural plans are really puzzling. It is not a woman's fault if she cannot comprehend a horizontal section. which is a complete abstraction. Men can wrench their minds from what they remember of houses, and realize

what the abstraction means. But after all the fault is in the system, and we have resolved to come to the rescue

of the fair home goddesses of the city and to abolish architectural plans." " How do you do that ?" CHANGES MADE IN A TWINKLING.

"We substitute in their place small models. Here is one." The architect went to a cabinet and brought back a cottage evidently intended for a pair of dells to start housekeeping in. He detected a smile on the reporter's face and said laughingly: "I read your thoughts. You think this is like a doll-house. I took my idea from my daughter's doll-house. Now we will suppose a young wife comes in to arrange about a cottage by the murmuring sea. I ask her what price she wishes to pay. 'Well, Alfred says it oughtn't to cost more than \$1,200, and mastn't cost more than \$2,000. And so I think about \$1,600 would be right. I would like it stylish as well as

* Certainly, madam. Now here you see a model of a summer cottage. This is the cheapest and least decorated style possible. This is the basis; we can improve and enlarge it; we can do everything you wish to it."

1 The reporter remarked: "If I pretend to be the lady, and make objections, you will see how your system

works."
"All right, go ahead."
"I don't like these colors. They look dreadfully cheap."
"They are cheap; this is the basis, you know. We mount up from this to suit individual tastes. What colors

mount up from this to state into the actions when you prefer it "well, wart a bit. I should like to know more about the honse first. Why don't you have a bay window for the parior i Those flat windows look common." —so they do. "Il clap on a bay-window in a twinkling." He went to a drawer, and returned with two. He put one on and said: Do you like that one !"

"Not much."
"Here's one, English Tudor style. How does that go t"
"Much better. That suits me. But I want to know
more about the house. What are the interior arrange-

"Wait, and I'll lift off the roof. Now we have only two stories. Which do you want to see first, up-stairs or down stairs !" chestairs."
right I'll just take out the upper floor. Now you

see. Hall, parlor, kitchen behind parlor, stairway herear of hall. Now in this style unchanged, you miss have your emploared closed between the parlor and kitchen, but if you desire changes you have only to sa "No, the cupboard is all right, but I do not want the

"No, the cupboard is all right, but I do not want the hall to communicate with the statreass."

"Quite so: very good; a partition of wood goes in, you see, and communication with the statrease is restricted to the parior and kitchen. Now I'll put in the upper floor. Front bedroom, so big; hall bedroom, so small, rear bedroom, so big, and in this corner a bath and tolist room. Now when I replace the roof, you see that this corner is farmished with a ventilator to prevent the diffusion of noxious gases."

"Just so, but there is only one chimney. So I suppose there is only one room—the rear bedroom—which has a fireplace."

fireplace."
"That's true, but there are stove pipe holes in the other and they can be furnished with stoves."

"That's true, but there are stove-pipe'holes in the other rooms, and they can be furnished with stoves."

"It won't do, for Alfred's aunt always comes to visit us, and we have great expectations from the old lady. She loves a wood fire, and there must be an open fireplace in the parlor, and also in the front bedroom. Our island in the Adiroudacks is, I am told dreadfully chilly at night, and Alfred's aunt, lear old creature, is highly rheamatic. So you must change that.

"It will be expensive, but your will is law." So saying he went to another drawer, produced a chimney with a spike at the end of it, and fitted it to the fors part of the roof. "There you are. The freplace will be on the right hand side in the centre. Now are you satisfied with the house!"

"With the general arrangements, but I want more style.

house I"
"With the general arrangements, but I want more style.
This plazza in front of the hall is only fit for a but. I
want posts with some carring about them."
"Exactly; this is only the basis. Now you go on saying what changes you want and I will mark down the extras."

"I want more pitch to the roof. I want some ornamental woodwork in the centre of the gable, and below the upper story windows. And I don't take this plaster cornece, nor yet the trimmings of the doors and windows. I want them of stained ash. Then I want balustrading of cherry wood, and the stairway does not suit me. The treads and rises are of ash. I want them of oak. The cornices should be of stained cherry wood or mahogany. There ought to be some decoration in wood work above the hall on the outside. I don't like the shape of the window in the hall bedroom. And I think that's all."

"Twenty—two hundred and fifty dollars," said the sunburned man, "and a very artistic and durable and combined man, "and a very artistic and durable and combined man, "and a very artistic and durable and combined is just the suggestion, the skeleton, as one might say, only it is more than that, and each purchaser moulds it and improves it to his faucy. But you didn't half try our resources. Suppose you had said: I tis not high enough. I want it five feet wider. I should have simply put down 44. If you had said: It is not high enough. I want it five feet higher. I should have remarked, '\$120.' Suppose you wanted it with 'more depth, eight feet, for example. I just jot down, '\$192.' And so with everything. By our system you see your house before you and you modify it before it is built, which is much the cheapest plan, believe me. Then you have no mistakes about the price. We have a circular stating what each deviation from the basis will cost, and this is a contract. We have in fact reduced the manufacture of "ottage homes to a system, and shall be pleased to build one for you whenever you have the wish."

"All, if that were so," sighed the reperter, "hut it is "I want more pitch to the roof. I want some ornamental

the wish."

"Ah, if that were so," sighed the reporter, "but it is not 'the singer's wish that makes the song,' and cottage homes are not to be had for wishing."

INJURIES CAUSED BY QUARRELLING CHILDREN In a family quarrel at No. 72 Charles-st. on Friday night, Charles Johnson, sixteen years old, was struck on the head by a soup-bowl thrown by his little brother. His skull was fractured and for a time it was feared that his injury would prove fatal. At St. Vincent's Hospital a piece of his skull was removed and it was said that he would recover. He refused to make a complaint against his brother. Lizzie Ludwin, eleven years old, and Anthony King, see sign quarrelled yesterday afternoon while playing on

six quarrelled resterday afternoon while playing on dock at the foot of Gouverneur-st. The boy atruck me in the face with a stick, injuring her severely.

Then he ran to his home, at No. 803 Water-st. Policemen sent the girl to the Chambers Street Hospital. Her home was at No. 36 Cherry-st.

WAR CLOUDS OVER EUROPE.

DIPLOMATIC SCHEMING IN MOROCCO. GERMANY SEEKING TO EMBROIL FRANCE IN NORTH

AFRICA-A TALK WITH CONSUL MATHEWS. Colonel A. F. Mathews, United States Consul at Tangier, Morocco, who has just returned from Washington, was at the St. James Hotel recently, and in conversation with a TRIBUNE reporter in regard to the the bill providing for the repaying of the avenue leaves French troubles in Morocco said:

The geographical situation of Morocco makes it one of

French troubles in Morocco said:

The georraphical situation of Morocco makes it one of the most important strategic points for the contending Powers of Spain, Healy Jerance and Germany, and it virtually holds the key of the Irritah route to India. Yet the country is in a deplorable situation, politically and commercially. It could have been somewhat eivilized by the united action of the foreign representatives at the court if diplomatic scheming and jealousy had not kept them at loggerheads. Consequently Morocco has not advanced, but remains politically, socially and intellectually in the same condition as it was when the Moors were driven from Spain in 1491. With a good government Morocco would become one of the most important and wealthy States on the Mediterranean, as she possesses rich mines in abundance and the mest fertile soil in either Europe or Africa. It has been renowned for its immense crops from the earliest times.

You know that France has completely failed in all her attempts to maintain colonies. She is not a country capable of keeping iterritory after its acquisition. She is scheming among the prople of Morocco and sowing the seeds of revolution. Morocco, as a dependency of France, would make a French lake of the Mediterranean, and with Tunis and Aiglers her coast would extend from Tripoll to the Atlantic. All this, with her desert coast, would stand as a menace to the rival Powers, Spain, Italy and England. Germany is waiting for France to make this asquisition, when she will say, "Disarm?" These French colonial armanents force Germany to be prepared, and of course the moment that France becomes engaged Germany will step in and demand a since about the size of Alsace and Lorraine combined. Germany is acting timel of keeping a great standing army to watch France, and is coverty encouraging France, and wishes to embroil her with Spain, England and Italy. With France thus engaged there would probably be a rising of the Insurgents in Tunis and Aigers. The laund of Eismarck is seen at work through

CATCHING A MURDERER ON A ROOF.

THE MAN WHO KILLED MARIA WILLIAMS ARRESTED BY DETECTIVE PRICE.

The murderer of Maria Williams, who was killed late on Friday night at No. 128 West Twentyeighth-st., did not go long uncaptured. As soon as the rime was reported at the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station, Detective Price was detailed on the case, and necompanied by a friend of Miguel Cheaon, the murderer, he isited all the low resorts of the ward which Chacon was in the habit of frequenting. At No. 28 Bleecker-at, an uncle of the murderer keeps a cin shep, and there the detective struck the clew which finally led to the capture. He had the house where the crime was committed watched by three policemen, and then went to No. 70 Spring-st., where Chacon was expected. The detective hid himself beneath the stoop of a house and watched for the murderer. At 2:30 a. m. yesterday Price saw a man approach the house he was watching, and in the light of a street lamp he recognized Chacon. The murderer entered the house and Price had the building surrounded by policemen. Then he entered and searched every portion of the house, but failed to find the man he was seeking. An open window in the rear of the house suggested to the detectave's mind that Chacon had escaped by the roof is observed in the thickness of the guiter, and thence to the ridge. He saw in front of him the dim shape of a man, and creeping slowly to the peak of the roof he eaught one of the bare feet of the fugitive. The foot ferked upward, but the detective drew his revolver and dragged his prisoner down toward the caves. When close to the edge Chacons struggled and the detective slipped over the caves on to the shoulders of Policeman O'Brien, who was grarding the open window. With O'Brien's assistance Price succeeded in taking the prisoner to the Twenty-mint Precinct and lecking him up.

The murderer was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court in the morning and was committed by Justice Smith to await the action of the Grand Jury, Chacon Price had the building surrounded by policemen. Then he The murderer was arraigned in the Jeneron San-Police Court in the morning and was committed by Justice Smith to awart the action of the Grand Jury, Chacon is a large-sized negro with broad shoulders and small eyes. He was dressed in a blue suit of clothing and wore a Derby hat. He made no defence, refusing to make any statement in relation to his crime.

BOUND TO GET HIS LICENSE.

JUDGE COWING OBJECTS AND MR. GERALD WILL

Joseph Gerald owns the property at Lexington-ave, and seventy-eighth-st., where he lives. On the opposite corner is Judge Cowing's home. Mr. Gerald is dso the owner of the building No. 1,126 Lexington-ave., which, until recently, he has rented to Thomas C. Hall, who occupied it as a liquor store. Hall was, however, charged with selling liquor on Sunday, and his cense was taken away. Mr. Gerald found another

license was taken away. Mr. Gerald found another tenant, who applied to the Excise Commissioners for a license, but it was recused. Mr. Gerald then again applied, and was again refused on the ground that the neighbors objected to the place. He published an advertisement inviting persons who wanted "redress from present Board of Excise abuses" to call upon him with proof. A Taintixt reporter called yesterday, but Mr. Gerald was out. Mrs. Gerald said:

"My husband desires to let the store to a man who is backed by Yuengling, the brewer, but Judge Cowing objects. He is the 'neighbors,' Isn'ta pretty thing that we can't do with our own property as we please. The rent olythat store for the sale of liquoris \$85 a month, and that is a man's living. My husband proposes to spend time and money to contest this thing. He wants other people who have had similar trouble in getting licenses to join with him so as to make a strong case."

SETTLING A DISPUTE BY ARBITRATION. AVOIDING A LAWSUIT BETWEEN MEMBERS OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The longest case ever brought before the Arsitration Committee of the Produce Exchange was dermined by a report filed yesterday. The case was that of F. H. Smith & Co. against Josiah J. White. The complainants asserted that on March 3 Mr. White, who is a dealer in staves, and a member of the Produce Exchange, contracted verbaily with the captain of the bitg Manne C. to ship a cargo of staves to Cadiz at a rost of \$2,000. The agreement was made in the afternoon, too late to make out a charter party, but a memorandum was drawn up which was signed by Broker Maresco for the captain, and by a clerk of White's in White's office. On the next morning when the charter party was brought to Mr. White for signature he refused to sign it. F. H. Smith & Co., who are ship-brokers and the agents of the vessel, after demanding the fulfillment of the contract and meeting with a refusal, took the matter to the Complaint Committee of the Produce Exchange. This committee referred it to the Committee on Arbitration. The latter committee held many assions, beginning on April 12. Yesterday they filed a decision against Mr. White, and assessed the damages at \$826.85, and the costs at \$349.66, which he must also pay. The complainants asserted that on March (Mr. White, who is a dealer ru staves, and a member of the

RUMORED CAUSE OF A FAILURE DENIED.

John B. Van Wagenen, of the firm of Carpart, Whitford and Company, the clothiers who failed last week, said to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday that as reports had been circulated that the failure of his firm reports had been circulated that the failure of his firm was due to the administrator of the W. T. Hamilton 'estate having pressed the firm for money, he desired to correct them. "The administrator of the estate, William Brokuw," continued Mr. Van Wagenen, "has not tasked for a dollar. At the time Mr. Brokuw qualified the firm was requested to go along until July 1, when a settlement would be called for, as after that date the widow would require her money. Mr. Hamilton died on April 30 and Mr. Brokuw might have exacted an immediate settlement. Mr. Brokuw is, I understand, consid-April 30 and Mr. Brokaw inight have elactors an immediate settlement. Mr. Brokaw is, I understand, considerably out of pocket on account of his using his own money to assist in the liquidation of the estate, and the first time he conversed with the firm in relation to the estate was on the day of the failure. The reports that Mr. Brokaw is any way provoked the failure are untrue."

ENFORCING THE UNDERGROUND WIRE LAW.

Superintendent Walling yesterday sent out a general alarm, calling the attention of the police to the law now in force which provides that all telegraph, telephone and electric light wires hereafter constructed in this city shall be placed under ground. He said that the law was not intended to prevent the repairing of wires already in use, but the police will arrest all persons who try to erect new lines on poles or house-tops. A large number of telegraph poles, Mr. Walling said, had been erected recently in the upper part of the city, and cross-arms had been placed on them to receive electric light or telegraph wires. "The law," he continued, "does not prevent the companies from putting up as many poles as they like, or from nailing cross-arms on the poles, but we shall prevent them from stringing any wires above ground and the poles will be of no use." his city shall be placed under ground. He said that the

LONG SEARCH FOR A RUNAWAY SON. Moses Zobert, a native of Bessarabia, filed an application with Superintendent Jackson, at Castle Garden yesterday, to be returned to his home. In his affidavit he stated that he was seventy years old, and affidavit he stated the country two weeks ago to find his son, a had of eighteen, who had run away from home a year and a half ago. Following advice he received in Europe he half ago. of eighteen, who had run away from home a year and a half ago. Following advice he received in Europe he went to Pawtucket, R. I., but learned that his son had de-parted for parts unknown. He is now without money and friends and wishes to go home.

FIFTH AVENUE'S SAD PLIGHT

GRIEVOUS NEED OF A NEW PAVEMENT. INDIGNATION OVER THE COURSE OF GOVERNOR CLEVELAND.

It-may be idle to expect the city authorities to mend their ways," but unless they do so travel and traffic in some of the streets of the city will soon because almost impossible. The condition of the pavement in owners of good horses in a sad plight. What other avenue can they drive out on I If they take this one they run the risk of ruining both horses and carriages. roadway is in a wretched state, as any one who has recently driven over it must know. The indignation among those residing on Fifth ave., as well as among all others who have been in the habit of riding through the avenue, is general. Among the dwellers in the avenue who are also the owners of property there are severa physicians of note who in the course of their practice have occasion daily to ride over this pavement. Among these are Drs. Christopher M. Bell, Morris H. Henry, T. Gaillard Thomas, Lewis A. Sayre, Nathan Moseman and F. M. Marey. Their testimony is that the roadway is un fit to drive over. It is full of holes and inequalities that

make it dangerous for horses and unpleasant to drivers.

This is no new thing. It has long been the subject of complaint and was carried before the Legislature in the hope that relief would be obtained. The repayement of the avenue was urged by prominent property-owners and was so evidently needed that both branches of the Legislature passed a bill appropriating so much of \$500,000 as should be needed for the purpose. From this bill Gov ernor Cleveland has withheld his signature without assigning any reason why it should not become a law.

WHAT SENATOR GIBBS THINKS OF IT. State Senator Frederick S. Gibbs, to whose activity if was largely due that the bill was passed by the Legisla ture, said to a Tribune reporter in response to inquiries:
"The bill was introduced by Senator Murphy and I was asked to push it, as I represented the district. In which the work was to be done. Theodore Rossevelt introduced a bill for repaying the avenue from Fifry-ninth to Seventysecond sts., which was afterward embodied in the bill that finally passed. I opposed the proposition to appropriate \$300,000, the work to be done under the supervision of Hubert O. Thompson, whose department we were engaged in investigating. I did not think that the work should be done by the Department of Public Works. The bill that passed put the work in the hands of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, who were to advertise for proposa and under whose directions it was to be performed by the lowest responsible bidder. The bill originally appropriated so much of \$100,000 as should be needed, was amended in the Assembly so as to provide that if no re sponsible bidder would take the contract at \$100,000 the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund could readvertise and offer not more than \$500,000 for it, to be given to the lowest nsible bidder.

"The whole avenue from Washington Square to One hundred-and tenth-st, was to be paved with granite block pavement. The bill as it went to the Governor was an ironclad bill. No job was possible under it have never heard what the objections of the Governo were, but I suppose the reason why he did not sign it was because the work was not to be done under the direction

of the Department of Public Works. " By the present law (the Consolidated Act) not more than \$500,000 can be appropriated in one year by the Common Council for repaying and repairing the streets of the whole city. Fifth-ave, cannot be repayed this season. If all the money were devoted to this avenu there would be nothing left for keeping the rest of the streets in order."

A TALK WITH MR, SHEPARD. Elliott F. Shepard, who lives in the handsome house at Fifth-ave, and Fifty-second-st., was found at the Columola Bank and American Safe Deposit Company, of which he is president, at Fifth-ave, and Forty-second-st.

"It's a great shame that Governor Cleveland did not sign that bill. The people living in Fifth-ave., along the Central Park and below it, united in getting up the bill in the interest of the taxpayers. Any man going along there will see what a bad condition the pavement is in. In the winter-time, when they most want to use it, is muddy, broken, full of holes and rate and in a dangerous condition generally, and it

and rats and in a dangerous condition generally, and it is in that condition now.

"One reason why all the taxpayers should be 'charged with the expense of a new pavement is that Fifth ave, is used daily by a stream of market wagons passing to the lower part of the city. The stream begins to pour down at a 'clock in the morning. Below Central Park it distributes itself to different parts of the city. It is the thoroughfare for supplies from the farms and vegetable rardens for a large part of the metropolis. There is more quisiness of this kind done on that part of Fith ave, before s o'clock in the morning than is done in many large streets in the whole twenty-tour hours.

regard to the rest of the avenue the pavement is for itself. It has been dug up so many times for "In regard to the rest of the avenue in pavenues speaks for fiself. It has been dug up so many times for the purpose of laying and repairing water and gas pipes and fixing sewers, and so badly replaced, that it is generally in bad condition, and some parts are in need of immediate repair. The work should be done all at once. A new pavenent should be laid under proper superintendhaving failed to sign the bill, nothing can now be until the next Legislature, except the \$999 patch which is now going on in some places.

THREE FAST VESSELS DUE THE SAME DAY.

Great inter tis manifested among shipping men. nerchants and friends of passengers on board the Arizona, of the Guion Line, the Gallia, of the Cunard Line, and the Austral, of the Auchor Line, all of which are due here to-night from Liverpool. The fact that these three vessels are among the fleetest in the transatlantic trade, and that they sailed on the same day, has led many to believe that each will be put to her mettle in reaching this port first. Many of those directly interested have made wagers that they will meet their friends first, or will receive their merchandise or their friends first, or will receive their merchanises of the letters before others. The three vessels sailed from Queenstown on Sanday last, but the Arizona sailed nine hours after the Austral, and two hours and half later than the Gallia. The Arizona's fastest time from Queenstown to New York was 7 days, 8 hours, 32 a should arrive about the same Austral, and about five hours ahead of the Gallia.

BOTHERED BY HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW'S DEBT.

John A. Owens, the lawyer, who is a prisoner in Ludiow Street Jail in a suit brought by the proprictors of the Albert Apartment House for the recovery f money, said yesterday to a TRIBUNE reporter:

of money, said yesterday to a TRIBUNE reporter:

I think the suit was brought against me in mailee. The hotel proprietors are concerned in it because of my defence of Kate Laird, who is now threatening to bring a suit for damages against the men who persecuted her. The money sued for in my case is a debt contracted by my mother-in-law several years ago. I was not responsible for the debt, but I assumed it. When the bill was presented I thought it was extravagant, and said so. The manager of the Albert told me that he had assumed the responsibility for the payment of the debt, and I gave him a stock order on the Crescent Railroad of Pennsylvania for \$1,000 worth of its stock. Mr. Kneeland has been retained as my counsel, and I think the proprietors of the Albert will find that they have got a fish that I stoo big for them in their net this time.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF MAZZINI.

The Italian Mazzini dociety held a picnic and ummer-night festival at Elm Park yesterday. The society met at its headquarters, No. 97 Thompson-st., and the members rode in fifty-five coaches, preceded by a chariot containing the Goddess of Liberty draped with chariot containing the Goddess of Liberty draped with
the American flag, and Young Italy dressed in the Italian
simblem. They went first to Central Park and decorated the
bust of Mazzini with a wreath of flowers, and then were
driven to Elin Park, where the pavillon was hung with
Italian and American flags. At one end was a lite-sized
portrait of the philanthropist and one of the heroes of
United Italy, in memory of whom the society was formed.
In the evening there was a display of fireworks, many of
the pieces representing events in Italian history. The
remainder of the evening was devoted to drifting through
the misty mazes of the dance to sunny Italy's favorite
airs. The proceeds of the festival will be devoted to the
care of widows and orphans.

OIL EXCITED AND LOWER.

Excited crowds of brokers thronged the floors of the Petroleum Exchanges yesterday, and the spaces reserved for visitors were filled. The messengers who between the different brokers' offices found it hard work to push through the eager crowds that blockaded the entrances to the exchange floors. Until business hours were over there was a general feeling of apprehension that some failures must occur, but, however badly embarrassed many of the brokers were no public announcement of any suspension was made. The oil market was excited from beginning to end. Prices danced up and down within the range of two or three cents with the case and frequency of the small fluctuations shown in an ordinary market. The lowest price touched was below any fluor reached in many months. Rumors assailing the standard oil Company still found circulation, but no truth in any of them could be ascertained. When the exchanges closed many brokers united in expressing gladness that the Sunday boliday would allow time for reflection on the part of holders who were alarmed by the heavy fall in prices. eager crowds that blockaded the entrances to

TRYING TO PAY A MORTGAGE OF \$22,000. TRYING TO PAY A MORTGAGE OF \$22,000.

The Home of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts, at No. 40 East Houston-st., was started in 1879 in a small house in Water-st., under the superintendence of Michael Dunn, who had spent thirty-five years in prisons in various parts of the world. It was

incorporated in 1882 by A. S. Hatch, E. C. Homans, M. Hayard Brown, W. R. Bliss, James Talcott, R. Fulton Cutting and others. Since its opening 1,245 men have been received as immates, of whom 659 have been found employment. There is a mortgage on the building of \$22,000, toward the payment of which an entertainment is to be given in the Union Tabernacle Church on Thursday evening next.

SEARCHING FOR A YOUNG MAN.

DIAMOND-A YOUNG WOMAN IN PARIS. Private detectives have been searching the city since the latter part of March for some trace of Frank E. Maginnes, a young man, twenty-three years old. Mr. Maginnes boarded with Mrs. Quinn, at No. 45 East Twenty-fourth-st., and paid his board up to Saturday. March 22. One morning in the following week he came down stairs as usual about 9 o'clock, and left the iouse. Since then nothing has been heard of him. He was connected with the firm of D. Van Orden & Co., ontractors, who were doing some work on the new ferry-house at the foot of Forty-second-st., belonging to the New-York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad Company. His duties there were of a general superintendent over the men. He left behind him in the house all his clothing. A chambermaid says that on the morning of his disappearance he showed her two checks for \$500 cach. She says that he also showed sem letters which he said that he had received from a young lady in Paris. A brother, Charles Maginnes, who lives in Albany, was telegraphed to, and he came to the city and called upon Mrs. Quinn. He paid the amount of board due, packed up his brother's clothes, and sought the services of a private detective. Several of the boarders, with whom Mr. Maginnes was a great favorite, subscribed an amount of money to aid in the search. Mrs. Quinn said to a TRIBUNE reporter that he had boarded with her since January 1, 1884, and that she looked upon him as a model young man, as he tendent over the men. He left behind him in the house that she looked upon him as a model young man, as he was in his room almost every evening, where he amused himself with a piano which he had there, and that she never knew of his being out later than 11 o'clock. She also said that he showed her an unset diamond the day before he left, for which he told her that he had paid A friend of his, who was also seen by the reporter, said: "Frank and I were sale."

A friend of his, who was also seen by the reporter, said: "Frank and I were schoolmates, and were graduated from the Albany High School together in 1879. About a year afterward he came to New-York, and went almost immediately to Paris. His parents were both dead, and he had been left a forcuse of and went almost immediately to Paris. His parents were both dead, and he had been left a fortune of about \$50,000, which was in charge of his guardian. Samuel Schuyler, of the Schuyler Towing Company. He remained one year in Paris, where he became acquainted with a wealthy young woman, with whom he seemed to be infatuated. After his return to the city he was in a drug house for a short time, and then Mr. Schuyler induced him to go into his office as a clerk. He remained there seven or eight months, when he formed a partnership with a Mr. Rogers and engaged in the business of painting steamboats and tugs, and doing some insurance work. After making between four and five thousand dollars in this business, the film was dissolved and both he and Rogers went with D. Van Orden & Co., contractors. He became a special partner, putting into the business four or five thousand dollars. I don't know whether Rogers became a partner or not. Frank had no motive whatever to destroy himself, and it is hardly probable that he was made away with in broad daylight. He carried a valuable watch and chain and always had about him a large sum of money in cash. He has a brother and stater in Albany, both of whom are married. My belief is that he has gone to Paris. He was always talking about the young woman whom he had met there, and he received a great many letters from her. While there he spent a great deal of money, and at the time of his disappearance he was worth eighteen or twenty thousand dollars. His absence does not alarm me much, because it was his disposition to take a sud-ten notion and go off without letting his friends know anything about it." thing about it.'

OPENING THE STATE CAMP AT PEEKSKILL. DEPARTURE OF THE 14TH REGIMENT OF BROOKLYN -THE OFFICERS.

The third year of the Camp of Instruction at Peekskill was begun by the occupation of the 14th Regiment of Brooklyn, which started yesterday afternoon for the grounds. This annual duty of specified regiments is in pursuance a plan of Adjutant-General Townsend's to make the New-York State 12,000 militia men efficient, and versed in camp life and drift. Several States have adopted the ome system and experience has proved the plan an exelent one. At the Armory there were bustle and haste esterday. Orders from Headquarters called for the asmblage of the rank and file of the regiment; and out of the 530 men on the muster roll between 400 and 420 were in line when the march to the steamer Sir gan. The intense heat of the day made the march of the heavily encumbered men unpleasant, even the veterans

complaining of the weather.

The regiment was under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Mielett and Major S. Clobridge, and was accompanied by Colonel James McLear, commanding the Third Brigade. The staff was composed of First Lieu tonait Hassell Nutl, Acting Adjutant; Quartermaster, Alexander Harnie Ir.; Inspector of Kiffe Fractice, E. S. Browne; and Dr. J. L. Farley, Regimental Surgeon. The company commanders are: A. Captain Dixon; B. Lieutenant J. N. White; C. Captain B. S. Steen; D. Captain Augustus; D. Limburger; E. Captain Joseph R. K. Barlow; F. Captain Recon B. Captain McNeal; H. Captain McNeal; H. Captain Maymon Cardona; and K. Captain William F. Morris. The non-commissioned staff was present in full. Of these officers Captain McNeal; is the oldest in constant service of his rank in the New-York milital, having served since 1862 in the field; and Lieutenant John Cutts has a similar record, Captain Raymon Cordona was commander of the regimental colors at Gettysburg; Captain R. R. Barlow is recovering from Injuries received by being thrown from a Concy Island train.

At 3 o'clock the Sirius, bedecked with flags and resounding with the music of the 47th Regiment Band, swung out into the stream and the cheers of the hundreds on the wharves and the answering cheers of the soldlers. The steamer stopped at Yonkers and took on board the independent company of that city, which with the independent company of Poughkeepsie will take part with the 14th in the camp exercises. On Thursday the inspection and drill will take place, when every man is expected to be present, for it is on that day's parade roil that the State allowance of 87 per member under arms is based. It is expected that all will be present with the exception of twenty five who are under such disabilities as to excuse them from lines.

The regiment will return on Saturday and will be met at the Grand Central Depot bythe 23d, and 69th Regiments and escorted to its armory. The regiment was under command of Lieutenant-Col-

REAL ESTATE DULL BUT STEADY.

Summer dulness has settled upon the real estate market and dealers do not expect to see much activity until the autumn season. There is little doing at private sale, and no sensible man would think of ing property on the auction market unless he was compelled to do so. As a general rule, however, prices hold steady and the transactions are larger than they were at this time a year ago. The official record shows that the conveyances last week were \$3,556,707, against \$3,349, 600 for the corresponding week a year ago. The mort-gages recorded, \$1,855,656, were below those of last year, which amounted to \$1,976, 361. The lighter mortgage obligations on property, the growth of the city and the removal of all temptations to operate in stocks, combine to keep up a strong support to the market.

Another sale by Amos R. Eno is reported, that of the

Another sale by Amos R. Eno is reported, that of the five-story store at the northeast corner of Twenty-first-st. and Broadway, for \$138,750. Two losts in Fitty-sixth-st. cast of Ninth-ave., have been sold by Lespinasse & Friedman for \$16,500 cach. Four tenements at First-ave. and Eighty-second-st. were sold by Martha Gelston to John Schreiner for \$75,000. Frederick Schuck has purchased for improvement the plot of ground in Avenue A, running from Eighty-fourth to Eighty-fitth-st. from Thomas Varker from \$55,000.

On the whole the auction sales of last week were no more than satisfactory to sellers who cut their expectations to suit the limited market that must be looked for in summer. The sales for next week are small in number, but investors will find in these times many chances to pick up property that is forced on the market which would command much higher prices under more favorable circumstances.

PREVENTING A WASTE OF WATER.

The Commissioner of Public Works reiterates his request that every householder be as sparing of water as possible. He declares that unless this is done there will be serious trouble before the fall rains again give a plentiful supply. Street sprinkling is climited as give a plentiful supply. Street sprinkling is illinited as far as possible, and in other ways waste is prevented. Com missioner Thompson's attention was called yesterday to the fact that in a large majority of the drinking places in the city the water is allowed to run coatinuously for the purpose of washing tumblers, etc., and by this means several millions of gallous are wasted daily. He said that this matter had not escaped the attention of the Department. All the large restaurants and saloons had had water meters put in them by the Department, to the dissatisfaction of some of the proprietors. By this means the waste in this direction would be prevented in part. The work of "metering" drinking places is continued. These who do not prevent waste are thus compelled to pay for their carelessness.

ENGLAND NOT TO BE DESTROYED YET.

John D evoy was asked yesterday if he knew my of the details of the proposed meeting at Chicago of prominent Irish-Americans who are willing to join in a new movement in favor of a military organization on the lines proposed by John O'Mahoney several years ago. James Stephens, the ex-Ferian "Head Centre," was said to be at the head of the new movement in a dispatch from Paris. Mr. Devoy said that there was nothing whatever in the proposed movement. It was a ghost story, one of several that had been written for The London Times by a Bohemian in Paris. He added that Mr. Stephens was not in a condition physically to take the leadership of such a movement as the one proposed. His prominence in the Irish American or Irish National movement was a thing of the past. ew movement in favor of a military organization on the

A STREET RAILWAY ORDINANCE SIGNED. Mayor'Edson yesterday signed the resolution passed by the Common Council giving the Forty second-st., St. Nicholas-ave. and Manhattanville Railway Com-

FARM AND GARDEN.

From The Weekly Tribune, June 18. A STUDY OF THE FROST.

The observing ruralists, mindful of that beneficent Pauline injunction-" Forget not to communicate," are reporting incidents of the recent remarkable freeze, and suggesting and speculating as to its in fluence and results. The Husbandman remarks that DISAPPEARING AFTER SHOWING CHECKS AND A a few days of patient waiting happily necessitated a revision of first estimates of disaster, so far as Western New-York was concerned:

" On some corn fields where the plants were wilted "On some corn helds where the plants were writed and blackened clean to the ground new growth had come forward promptly and the damage effected by frost had proved very slight. In fact, there were fields where a week before replanting was contem-plated that had since shown such growth that cul-tivation was needed, and given, the plants showing hardly any effects of freezing."

As to New-England it is noted that the preceding cold dry weather was unfavorable to a restart of corn plants, but where the frost did not go deep enough to touch the roots they will push again Savs one:

"Corn grows from the inside of the stalk and on this account will stand a very hard frost without material injury.

In Massachusetts and Connecticut it is variously thought that potatoes cut by frost will still give a fair return; and, on the other hand, that the crop will in such cases be "small and few in the hill," the latter opinion predominating. A writer in The N. E. Homestead tells "what might have been " had nis forethought been equal to his hindsight:

"I could have covered six acres of potatoes with potato covers or ridges, and after a couple of days harrowed down the ridges, which would have served as once hocing, and also protected them from frost." He mentions market-gardeners who, rather than wait for luck," worked for it-even into the early morning hours; they saved tomatoes and other tender vegetables by laying them down and covering lightly with soil. Also he describes his own course of action, and remarks that general record in due time of expedients adopted by others, together with results secured, would serve as guides for similar emergencies, thus "gaining future profit from past misfortune":

misfortune":

"I have to-day—May 31—commenced to plant over about ten acres of corn, by drilling alongside the old rows, and near enough so I can take old or new planting as may seem best when I begin to hoe. In my potato field I shall drill corn alongside the rows of potatoes on perhaps half the field. On a part of the rest I will open drills between the rows and plant for a crop, cultivate with the smoothing harrow to keep the weeds down and in due time choose which to save. A part of the field I will leave until later, and if the prospect for a crop of potatoes is not sufficiently encouraging, plough them up and put in sowed corn or Hungarian grass."

Another correspondent notes the interesting fact

Another correspondent notes the interesting fact that " the hardiness of mature wood has little to do with hardiness of the new growth," and explains as follows:

"While the new growth of such trees as peach and apricot does not in many cases seem to be injured at all, the new growth of many forest trees, ash, hickory, butternut and in some cases oak and chestnut, is black and dead to the tops of the tallest trees, and some small chestnut trees in exposed places are killed nearly to the ground."

The State Pomologist of Connecticut calls atten tion to degrees of difference of injury to various kinds of strawberries, under the same conditions of age, exposure, culture, etc., also of grapes, Some of the latter suffered severely, and other sorts -notably Jefferson-not seriously. Currants with him were only slightly cut, raspberries not much harmed, he hopes, but apples are dropping badly and pears too, with exception of Keiffer, which seemed equal to the emergency." He adds:

"Consumers may reasonably expect to bear part of the loss in advanced prices for the fruit which escapes. I fully believe much damage might have been averted by fires and smoke at or near promising vineyards and strawberry fields."

Fruit-growers naturally suffered most, and their apparent losses are least speedily repairable. Frozen vegetables can be ploughed under and by replanting spring Phoenix-like anew, "but fruit trees and vines," says Mr. Beekman, of the Hudson Valley, "will stand a perpetual reminder through the season of a most bitter experience:"

"The apple crop is rained; grapes a total failure, and strawbernes, raspberries, blackberries and currants almost entirely destroyed. Pears, plums and cherries are black upon the trees; trees having tender foliage like the black walnut, hickory, sunne, etc., black as though scorched by fire. Potatoes and corn almost invisible, and that peculiar odor which copies from frozen foliage when they are which comes from frozen foliage when thawed by the sun, is very perceptible. Not only so, but the young canes for the next year crop of black-berries and blackcaps, are frozen to the surface of the ground."

tions-

"The otherwise beautiful appearance of Nature seemed but a mockery in the presence of such awful desolation, and I felt like Jonah when the Lord

But cheerful Faith, to which nothing ever come amiss, cannot doubt that even this visitation is embraced in the "all things" which "work together for good." We gladly see the ground under our orchard trees covered with fallen apples nipped in the germ, preferring to get a crop in '85, the " off And we have not found a current worm year." since the passage of the cold wave. Who knows how many other injurious insects-which though iron-clad in pupa may be vulnerable in the transition or the perfect state-were refrigerated out of existence by the sudden Arctic atmosphere which caught them on the trail or on the fly ?

A JERSEY PET.

Mr. Charles Aldrich, of Iowa, has published in The Hamilton Freeman a biographical sketch of a Jersey cow-"Joie," by name; register No. 5,716, He bought her seven years ago, when two months old, and several times refused \$100 for her, and might doubtless have realized a large price had he consented to bring her East among the speculative "boomers":

"She 'knew everything' that a cow could pos "She knew everything that a cow could possi-bly know, and I have no manner of doubt under-stood much that was said to her. Her prominent eves were mild and pleasant, and her coat about the neck, breast and shoulders the most beautiful dark 'squirrel gray' that can be imagined—shading into light brown and the most immaculate white. Her color was what is called 'solid.' She had no Her color was what is called solid. She had no spots, but one color shaded into another by quite imperceptible degress. The color of her skin was as 'rich' as orange-peel, her tongue and mouth very dark, and her teeth the very whitest.

dark, and her teeth the very whitest.

"One could speak to her in an ordinary tone, and she would come out of the herd and follow anywhere. Nothing delighted her more than to come quite close to three or four persons who were conversing, and, with a hand upon her neck, listen to what was being said! One of President Knapp's superb Holstein cows has this same habit. The summer she was three years old her butter for seven days weighed twelve and one-half pounds. This summer I intended to make another test and exhibit her at the State Fair. I have no doubt she would have yielded not less than eighteen pounds per week." per week.

It will be observed that the foregoing is in the past tense. For this fine typical specimen of her reed-beautiful, sagacious, affectionate and useful pet-is buried in a deep grave by the riverside, under oaks. It is hardly necessary to add that, notwithstanding the best of care all her life, and every effort to untigate her intense sufferings, at the last, she fell a victim to "milk-fever," Her owner and his family "parted with her most sadly and regretfully," and "her death makes the farm a lonesome place."

CONTEMPORARY FARM TOPICS.

Mr. Jacob Funck acknowledges the receipt of DEAD SEED CORN FROM WASHINGTON-sent to him by the Agricultural Bureau (labelled "Pride of the North") as especially desirable for his State. Only one-seventh of the kernels germinated, and those gave very sickly sprouts. He tries to explain the situation, in The lowa Homestead, and declares he has had enough of that sort of official fostering

of American husbandry;

"Either there was not political influence enough about my soil to sprout such seed or else some politician or department pet had a lot of poor corn ne wanted to dispose of. . . . I for one don't care to be humbugged any more with rotten seed corn, sent out by the department, but then you know that is the way the people's money is used."

— Commenting on the Comments used." --- Commenting on the Commissioner of Agricul-

ture' brilliant proposal to investigate the moon's influence upon vegetation, by help of " such means as Congress provides," The N. E. Farmer suggests a COMPANION PIECE OF FOLLY, all with public

"Would it not be well, also, to use the means Congress provides, in careful study and experiment on the process once in use in Laputa (according to

Dean Swift), of extracting sunbeams from encum-bers ! Let us by all means have all the 'careful study and experiment' that Congress can be in-duced to spend the surplus revenue for."

-Mr. Waldo F. Brown's claims for THE LOCUST TREE are, The Live Stock Indicator thinks, true for

many localities, but: "Farmers back from the Missouri River have found it a total failure. Borers invariably destroy the trees before they attain sufficient size to be of any use. The honey locust, however, grows in Kansas to be a splendid tree, making valuable timber, and is well worth planting, while to bother with the other is a waste of time and ground."

-A New-Hampshire correspondent of The Concord People reports rather unfavorably in reference to ORCHARD GRASS, after a dozen years' experience. He thinks it may be desirable, if anywhere, under shade of trees and in pasture, also for sowing with clover:

But it matures so much earlier than the grasses "But it matures so much earlier than the grasses most commonly raised in this State, that, when grown therewith, they cannot be harvested when each is in best condition. I have annually let one of my horses graze in my orchard grass plot, and she invariably prefers other grasses in June. The orchard grass is always the last eaten by her. Another serious objection to it is that the second growth is never of any utility. Whenever the blades attain a height of a foot they dry up and live stock refuses to eat it and generally this occurs live stock refuses to eat it, and generally this occurs when the orehard grass is about six inches tall." -Mr. A. E. Hammond, of the Warsaw, Ill., Hor-

ticultural Society, entertains, according to the Farmere' liceive, the following opinion in reference to ORCHARD Stres, a question recently discussed with especial interest in the prairie States:

"Orchards on dry, poor ridges, where no effort has been made to carich the soil, have, during the last few years, suffered for nutriment, and are therefore meapable of perfecting a crop. It is a question of condition rather than of elevation. Flat, low land contains in a much greater degree than rolling land, the elements of tree growth, and elegated as a proper part of the proper and as these are also retains moisture much longer, and as these are the two great factors in successful orcharding, we can readily see why low, flat orchards have been so fruitful of late."

BEAUTY OF THE APPLE TREE.

When in perfect health and condition an apple tree of full and stately growth, whether in tree of full and stately growth, whether in bloom or fruit, or only in leaf and promise, is cer-tainly one of the finest objects in the arboreal world, as poets have felt and testified through all ages, some of the Russian strain excel in richness of foli-age and in coloring of fruit—the widely planted Astrachan. Tetofsky, and Oldenburg being ex-amples. They have an erect form, stately style of growth like that of the Ewalt, Winter, Paradise and many other American apples. In beauty of blossoms and brilliance of fruit-color some of the Siberian crabs excel.

A resident of Newburg, N. Y. Mr. E. H. Clarke is

A resident of Newburg, N. Y., Mr. E. H. Clarke, is said to have 200 different sorts of apples grafted and to have 200 dimerent sorts of applies grates, upon one tree—137 of them in bearing last year. This is very possible, but to secure a handsome specimen of tree growth it is best that the whole head be of one sort because of the great differences in vigor and style of growth of different varieties. Planters of this tree, with a view to picturesque effect, whether as single specimens or in avenue from the work by effect, whether as single spectmens or in avenue lines, should ordain themselves for the work by reading Bryant's beautiful lines on "The Flanting of the Apple Tree."—[Shelah.

RESPECT THE TOAD.

Maligned but innocent, harmless and even to a high degree helpful against insects, the toad is worthy of protection and respect. Therefore The Toronto Globe does well to devote half a column to a plea for this homely friend, whose way of feeding is described as follows:

"The toad can be both tamed and trained to an extent which will amply repay the necessary trouble and patience expended in the undertaking. In proof of this let some plucky reader instead of screaming at or kicking the next specimen that crosses his or her path into the wayside gutter, gently take it by the scrift of the neck' it won't bitel, place it on the window-sill and watch the results. Presently a fly comes within reach, when like a flash it disappears on the tip of the creature's tongue, speared apparently with a precision that would warm the soul of an Afghan. Another and another shares the same fate, until the supply or capacity fails—our 'knight of the lance' the while maintaining an imperturbable gravity of demeaner, unbroken by even a wink, as the savory morsels follow in quick succession down its capacions threat. It is not generally known perhaps that the tongue of the animal is so constructed that it can be projected fully two inches, and as already intomated, the aim is an unerring one."

Our hamble here, like his kinsman the frog, has, "The toad can be both famed and trained to an

Our humble here, like his kinsman the frog, has, the writer says, the happy human faculty of crying when injured or frightened-" the noise resembling very much the muilled screams of an infant," This and another characteristic, together with European appreciation, and capacity for culture, are thus re-

ferred to:

which comes from frozen foliage when thawed by the sun, is very perceptible. Not only so, but the young canes for the next year crop of blackberries and blackcaps, are frozen to the surface of the ground."

"Many country lads are no doubt acquainted with the fact that the frog on being followed and switched cries in the manner indicated, and the writer on one occasion, attracted by similar cries. Walking at 5 o'clock that black Friday morning (mercury 26°) among the ruins of his own plantabeen the principal factor in leading to its destruc-tion. The process of casting its skin, in which the creature, after rending its outer garment, disposes of it, body, sleeves and all, by slowly swallowing it, has been frequently described, and is an exceedingly has been frequently described, and a san training and interesting performance. In the state Britain, and presumably on the Continent as well, the existence of half a dozen or more of these creatures hopping about in the lawns and gardens in a semi-tamed condition is quite common, and instances have been known of the little animal's return to its box every

vening with the greatest regularity. "Let us," the writer well says in conclusion, forego our prejudice and endeavor to find even in the most seemingly repulsive of God's creatures

something to wonder at and admire." FOOT-NOTES.

A correspondent of The Husbandman says he has been advised by "a number of graduates of Cornell University" not to send his sons to that institution for an agricultural education.

for an agricultural education.

Mr. George H. Lee, Greece, N. Y., has averaged thirty-five bushels of wheat per acre on a 100-acre field, and sometimes on smaller surfaces harvested as high as forty eight bushels per acre.

A Florida subscriber cantions Northern people against the schemes of those who plant orange groves by contract. Many credulous investors, he says, are losing much money in this way.

The Casky Grange, of Kentucky, hold in Christian County a large annual sale of live stock and tian County a large annual sale of live stock and wool, which brings together buyers from city and

ountry and creates sharp competition. An English gardener advises trapping ants with bones upon which some meat has been left, and dipping occasionally in hot water. For "slags and wineworms" he uses pieces of potato or carrot.

Michigan fruit growers recently discussed, at Grand Haven, "better ways of marketing" their products. "They wish to get along without Chicago commission men, who absorb so much of the profit." A Michigander went to Dakota, got sick of the new country, traded his homestead for a dog, a gun and \$50 in money, killed the first, lost the second, and reached his old place with lifty cents

Mr. A. S. Fuller says the Alpine strawberries are worth cultivating, "but in order to secure a continuous crop of fruit throughout the season they must be planted in rich soil and abundantly watered.

According to The Florida Pisnatch a driven well at Palatka, 207 feet deep, passed through 117 feet of rock, 40 feet of shells, and the rest sand and clay, and yields 250 gallons of water per hour, throwing it 30 feet high

A Western New-York farmer still holds 1,500 bushels of his wheat crop of 1882. Last June he could have sold it for \$1.25; he is now offered \$1.14. And there has been also shrinkage, waste and loss of interest.

Mr. Prescott Underwood, North Lawrence, Kans, it has been a strongly of the best potato digger.

"would like to get track of the best potato digger" to help in harvesting his patch of forty acres. He tried three last year, none of which gave satisfac-tion, making a "big job in picking up." Mr. A. M. Lang, who has had twenty-seven years' continuous practice in successful poultry raising, tells The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette that he

would rather have twenty-live two year old com-mon barnyard hens to place on 325 eggs than any \$50, \$75 or \$150 membator he ever saw." pr. N. H. Paaren, State Veterinarian of Illinois, well says that the periodical "epidemic alarms" do great injury to cattle interests, and he reminds those who start such reports that "the pleuro-pneu-

monia scare of a tew years ago was the cause of England placing an embargo upon our beef." Mr. Samuel Preston, Mt. Carroll, Ill., erected in 1851 a dwelling and several other buildings, all of concrete, and still in excellent condition. For carrying the mortar he prefers a railroad wheel-barrow, loaded with scoop-shovel, and thinks two

ourses a week about as fast as it will be safe to lay up the walls The fact is noted by The Cleveland Leader that "many complaints of unfair dealing" on the part
of persons to whom silk cocoons were consigned
"have found their way into print." The editor
properly advises those who think of trying the busicess to make sure in advance of a safe market for

the result of their labors. Mr. B. F. Johnson, a thoughtful observer, is credited with the remark that if deforesting the

country goes on, and tile-draining increases as it has during the last five years, "the channels and bottoms of the Ohio, and rivers tributary to it, will become uninhabitable, being torrents in the wes season and deserts in the dry."